

MISSOURI ARTHRITIS AND OSTEOPOROSIS PROGRAM



Hospitalizations in Missouri among those with Osteoarthritis and Rheumatoid Arthritis/Related Diseases from 1993-2003

The rate of hospitalizations for osteoarthritis (OA) has seen a consistent increase over the eleven-year span. The increase was statistically significant every year except from 1997 to 1998 and 1998 to 1999 (FIGURE 1). In contrast, the hospitalization rate for rheumatoid arthritis (RA)/related diseases remained fairly stable (FIGURE 1).

The rate of hospitalizations for OA is statistically higher among Whites (17.4 per 10,000 persons) than Black/African Americans (11.7). However for hospitalizations due to RA/related diseases, the age-adjusted rate is statistically higher among Black/African Americans (1.1) than Whites (0.8).

The rate of hospitalizations is statistically higher among females than males for both OA (19.3 versus 15.0) and RA/related diseases (1.1 versus 0.5).

There is a statistically significant increase in the rate of hospitalizations with increasing age for both OA and RA/related diseases (FIGURE 2).

Total days of care from OA hospitalizations were higher than RA/related diseases (519,988 versus 26,715). Hospitalizations from OA led to over 2.3 billion dollars in total charges, whereas RA/related diseases led to over 79 million dollars in total charges.

The hospitalization rate for both OA and RA/related diseases was highest among Medicare patients compared to other payer groups (FIGURE 3).

Figure 1: Age-adjusted Rate of Hospitalizations with OA or RA/Related Diseases as the Principal Diagnosis, 1993-2003

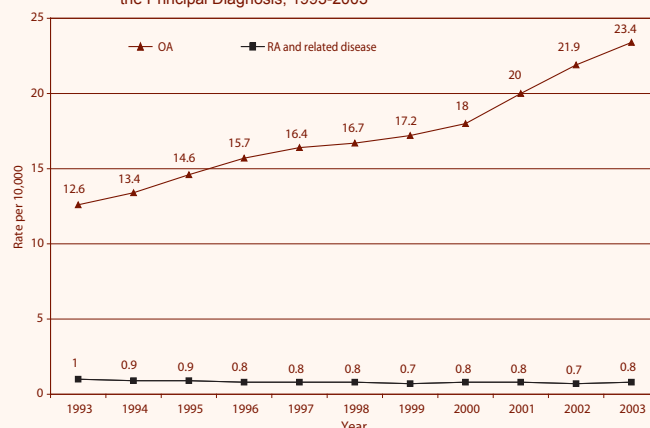


Figure 2: Age-adjusted Rate of Hospitalizations with OA or RA/Related Diseases as the Principal Diagnosis by Age of Patient, 1993-2003

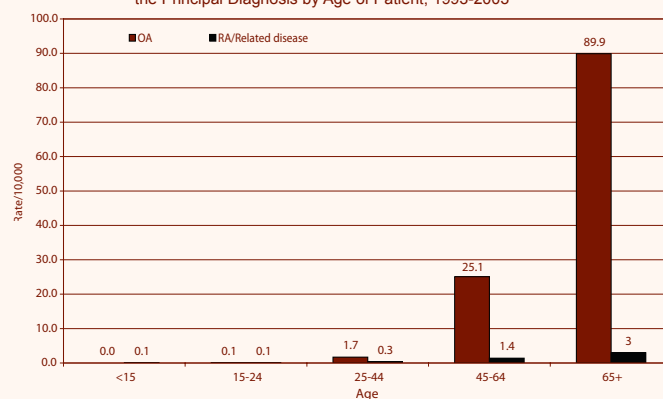


Figure 3: Age-adjusted Rate of Hospitalizations with OA or RA/Related Diseases as the Principal Diagnosis by Pay Source, 1993-2003

